Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
قسم طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب :

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions {30 marks}:

1) **The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:**
   a) Capsid.
   b) Nucleic acid type
   c) Envelop
   d) All the above.

2) **The virion is:**
   a) A complete virus particle.
   b) Virus Nucleic acid.
   c) Viral Capsid.
   d) Viral Envelop.

3) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

4) **Viral latent infection is:**
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis.
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

5) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   d) All of the above.

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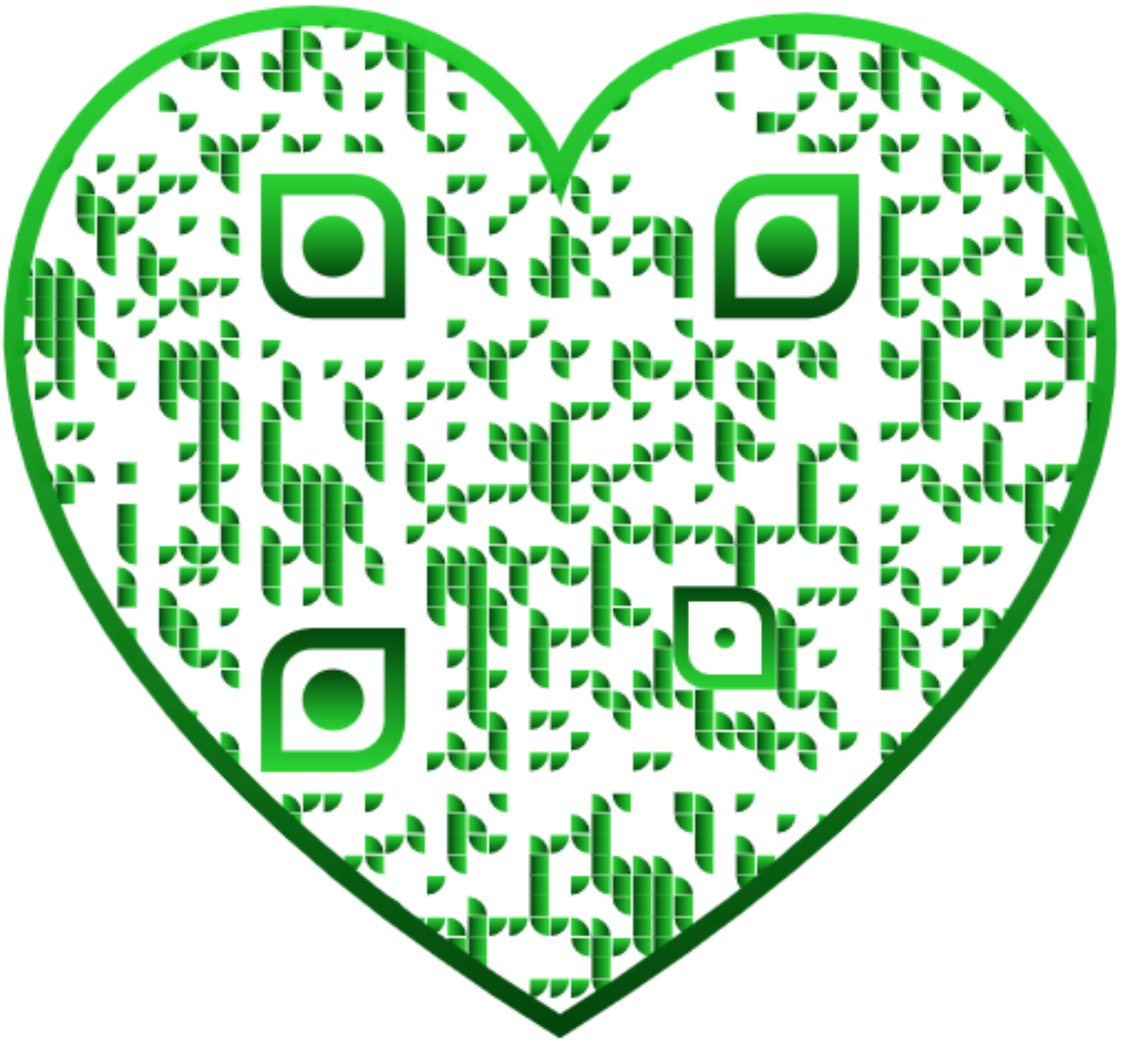

Health Sciences
Midwifery
2015-2016

6) Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:
a) Block viral release.
b) Inhibit viral assembly.
c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

7) Pseudovirions are:
a) Viruses without N.A but have capsid.
b) Have the Nucleic acid of the host.
c) Unable to replicate but can be infectious.
d) All the above.

8) Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by
a) HSV-1
b) HSV-2
c) HSV-8
d) HSV-7.

9) The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :
a) Acyclovir
b) Amantadine
c) Indiavir.
d) All of the above.

10) Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:
a) Epstein-Barr virus.
b) herpes zoster (shingles).
c) B19 virus.
d) HSV-2.

27/30

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
قسم طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب :

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 3 hrs**

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions {30 marks}:

1) **The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:**
   a) Capsid.
   b) Nucleic acid type
   c) Envelop
   d) All the above.

2) **The virion is:**
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   c) Viral Capsid.
   d) Viral Envelop.

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   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

5) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   d) All of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) They have both LPS & Teichoic acid.
c) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria.
d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.

Transposons are characterized by:
a) Transfer of drug resistance.
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
d) All of the above.

Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:
a) Nutrients and Temperature.
b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
c) Osmotic pressure.
d) All the above.

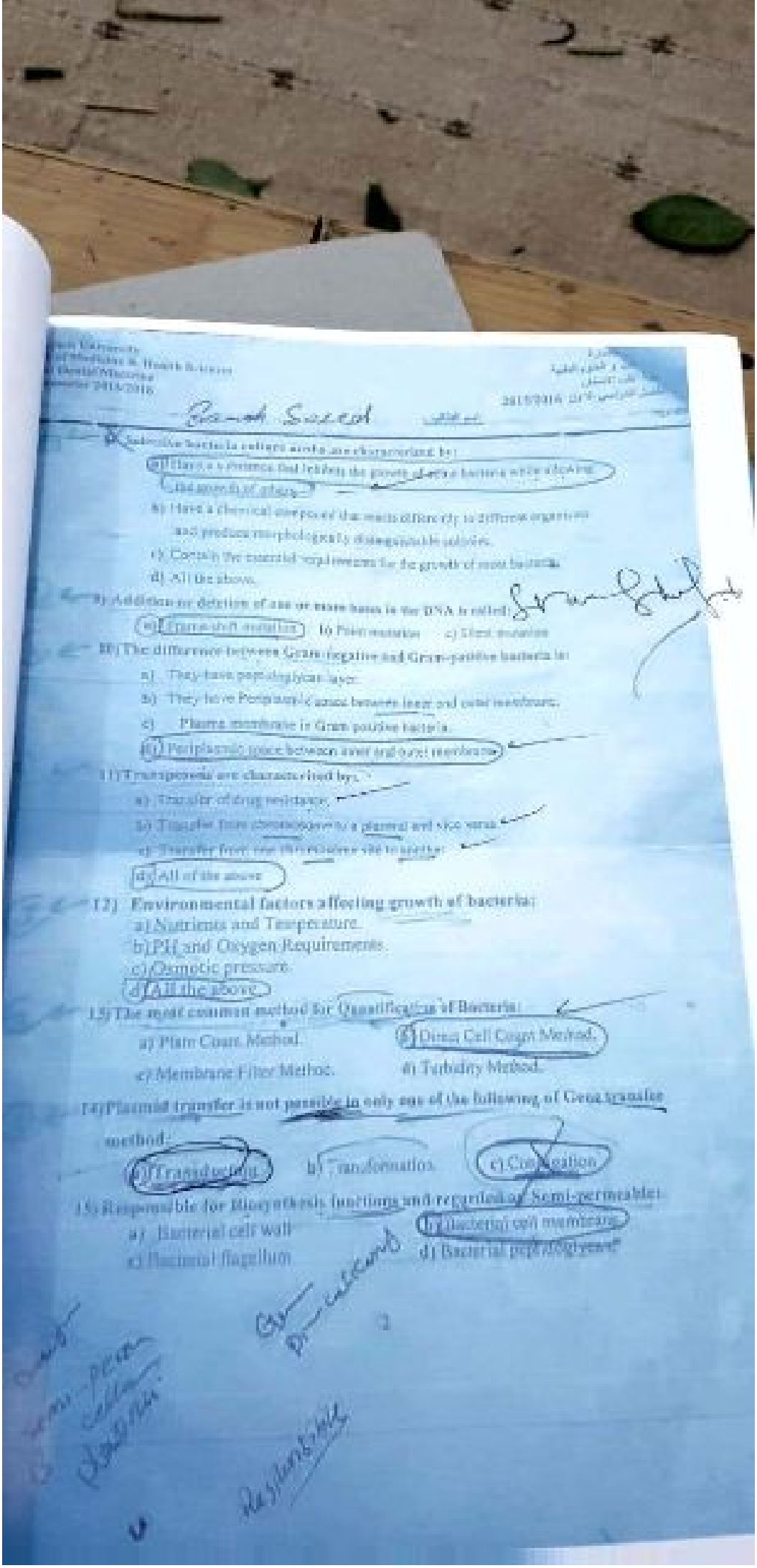
The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:
a) Plate Count Method.
b) Direct Cell Count Method.
c) Membrane Filter Method.
d) Turbidity Method.

Responsible for Biosynthesis functions and regarded as Semi-permeable:
a) Bacterial cell wall
b) Bacterial cell membrane
c) Bacterial flagellum
d) Bacterial peptidoglycan.

The cell wall of bacteria:
a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?
a) Peptidoglycan.
b) Lipid A.
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



Grand Secret

8) Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:
a) Have a substance that hinders the growth of the bacteria while allowing the growth of others
b) Have a chemical component that metabolizes by different organisms and produces morphologically distinguishable colonies.
c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.
d) All the above.

9) Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:
a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

10) The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:
a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) They have Periplasmic space between inner and outer membranes.
c) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria.
d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membranes

11) Transposons are characterized by:
a) Transfer of drug resistance.
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
d) All of the above

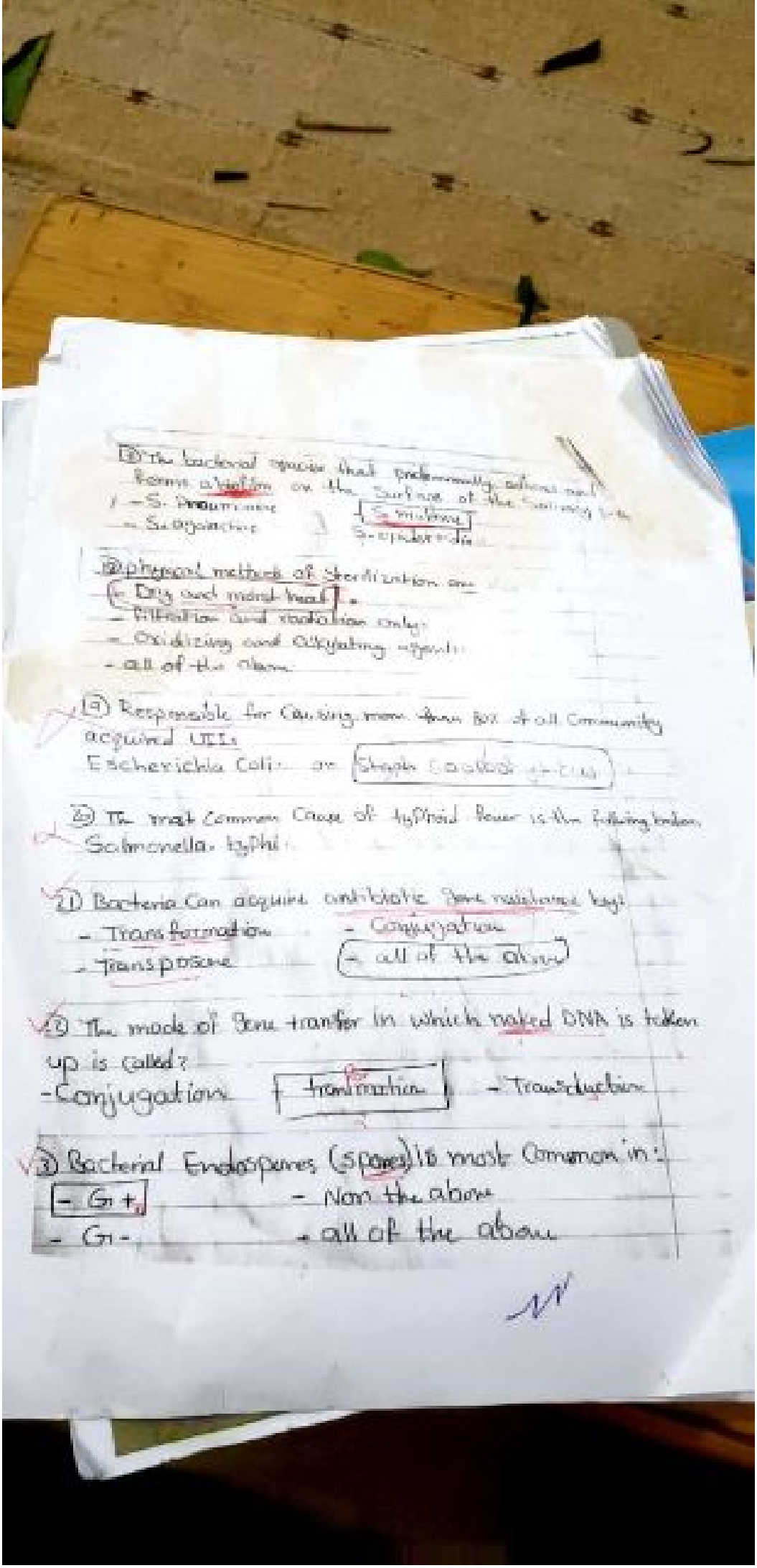
12) Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:
a) Nutrients and Temperature.
b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
c) Osmotic pressure.
d) All the above.

13) The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:
a) Plate Count Method. b) Direct Cell Count Method.
c) Membrane Filter Method. d) Turbidity Method.

14) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gram negative method:
a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

15) Responsible for Biosynthesis, buffering and regulation of Semi-permeable:
a) Bacterial cell wall b) Bacterial cell membrane
c) Bacterial flagellum d) Bacterial peptidoglycan

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



(18) The bacterial species that predominantly colonizes and forms a biofilm on the surface of the enamel is:
- S. pneumoniae
- S. pyogenes
- S. mutans
- S. epidermidis

(19) physical methods of sterilization are
- Dry and moist heat
- Filtration and radiation only
- Oxidizing and alkylating agents
- all of the above

(20) Responsible for causing more than 80% of all Community acquired UTIs
Escherichia Coli or Staph Saprophyticus

(21) The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria
Salmonella typhi

(22) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
- Transformation
- Transposone
- Conjugation
- all of the above

(23) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called?
- Conjugation
- transformation
- Transduction

(24) Bacterial Endospores (spores) is most common in:
- Gram +
- Gram -
- Non the above
- all of the above

6) **Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:**
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

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9) **The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :**
   a) Acyclovir
   b) Amantadine
   c) Indinavir.
   d) All of the above.

10) **Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:**
   a) Epstein-Barr virus.
   b) herpes zoster (shingles).
   c) B19 virus.
   d) HSV-2.

27/30

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

. **Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally:**

a)HAV & HEV.

b)HBV & HCV.

c)HDV & HAV.

d)All of the above.

The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte

b) CD4+T-helper 2 lymphocyte

c) B- lymphocyte

(d) Macrophage.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Faculty of Nursing
Syrian International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences
1st semester 2015-2016

الجمهورية السورية
جامعة الإمارات السورية
كلية الطب و العلوم الصحية
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015-2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)
Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) The Clinical candidiasis is present as:
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.
   d) None of the above.

3) Viral latent infection is:
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

4) Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:
   a) Azole Fungicides.
   b) Echinocandins.
   c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.
   d) Polyenes.

5) Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

1 - ذلك إن حدد الأسئلة أربعة

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

A 25-year-old resident in surgery was admitted to the hospital with jaundice, nausea, and vomiting. His liver is enlarged.

The serum test shows elevated aminotransferase. He gave a history of vaccination with hepatitis B vaccine 6 years back.

His serum tested for HAV IgM was negative, HAV IgG positive, HBs-Ag negative, HBs-Ab. positive, HBc-Ab. negative, and HCV-antibody positive.

1) What is the possible hepatitis virus responsible for the condition?
2) What is the most likely method of acquiring this infection?
3) What are the complications of this infection?

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Breakdown or loss of self-tolerance results in:

a) Hypersensitivity reactions.

b) Autoimmune diseases.

c) Immunodeficiency.

Which one of the following pairs of immunoglobulins is found on the surface of the mature B cells:

a) IgG and IgD

b) IgG and 19A

c) IgM and IgE

d) IgM and IgD

9

6. Which of the following areas is least likely to be affected by the chronic inflammation that is characteristic of Sjögren's syndrome?

(A) Lacrimal glands more

(B) Salivary glands

(C) Prostate

(D) Nasal passages

(E) Vaginal mucosa

Ig-D participates in antigen recognition by:

1) Mature T cells.

2) NK cells.

3) Macrophages.

4) B cells.

5) All of the above.

10

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) has a chronic HBV infection
d) HBV-simple carrier.

13) The following persons are at increased risk for HAV infection and also routinely vaccinated:
a) Persons traveling to countries that have high levels of HAV infection
b) Users of illegal drugs (both injecting and non-injecting).
c) Persons who have an occupational risk for infection and who clotting factor disorder or Susceptible persons who have chronic disease.
d) All of the above.

14) Which hepatitis virus infections increase the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma
a) HBV, HCV, HDV.
b) HAV, HEV, HDV.
c) HBV, HEV, HAV.
d) HCV, HBV, HAV.

15) Human parvovirus B-19 can cause the following:
a) Erythema infectiosum.
b) Scarlet fever.
c) Fetal death or hydrops fetalis.
d) Both (a) and (c).

16) Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally:
a) HAV & HEV. HAV & HEV
b) HBV & HCV.
c) HDV & HAV.
d) All of the above.

17) Antiviral therapy in patients with HIV infection is:
a) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors.
b) Protease inhibitors.
c) Fusion inhibitors.
d) All of the above. ✓

18) Sexually transmitted viral infections can be caused by:
a) HIV-1, HBV.
b) HPV, HSV-2.
c) HIV-2, HCV.
d) All of the above ✓

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) has a chronic HBV infection
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13) The following persons are at increased risk for HAV infection and also routinely vaccinated:
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b) HPV, HSV-2.
c) HIV-2, HCV.
d) All of the above ✓

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?

a) Chromomycosis
b) Dermatophytosis
c) Phaeohyphomycosis
d) Sporotrichosis

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?

a) Chromomycosis
b) Dermatophytosis
c) Phaeohyphomycosis
d) Sporotrichosis

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

4) None of the above

A 38-year-old woman was referred to an oral surgeon for investigation of a dry mouth. She had a sister with arthritis. Examination and investigations were unremarkable except for a raised ESR (42 mm/h). Six months later, she developed a mild conjunctivitis and complained of sore eyes. On testing, rheumatoid factor was now positive, total serum proteins were raised (98 g/l); and immunoglobulin levels showed a raised Ig-G of 25 g/l (NR 7.2–19.0), with a slightly raised Ig-M of 2.5 g/l (NR 0.5–2.0) and a normal Ig-A. Schirmer's test was positive.

- What is the correct diagnosis for this illness?
- Give your comment on this clinical condition.

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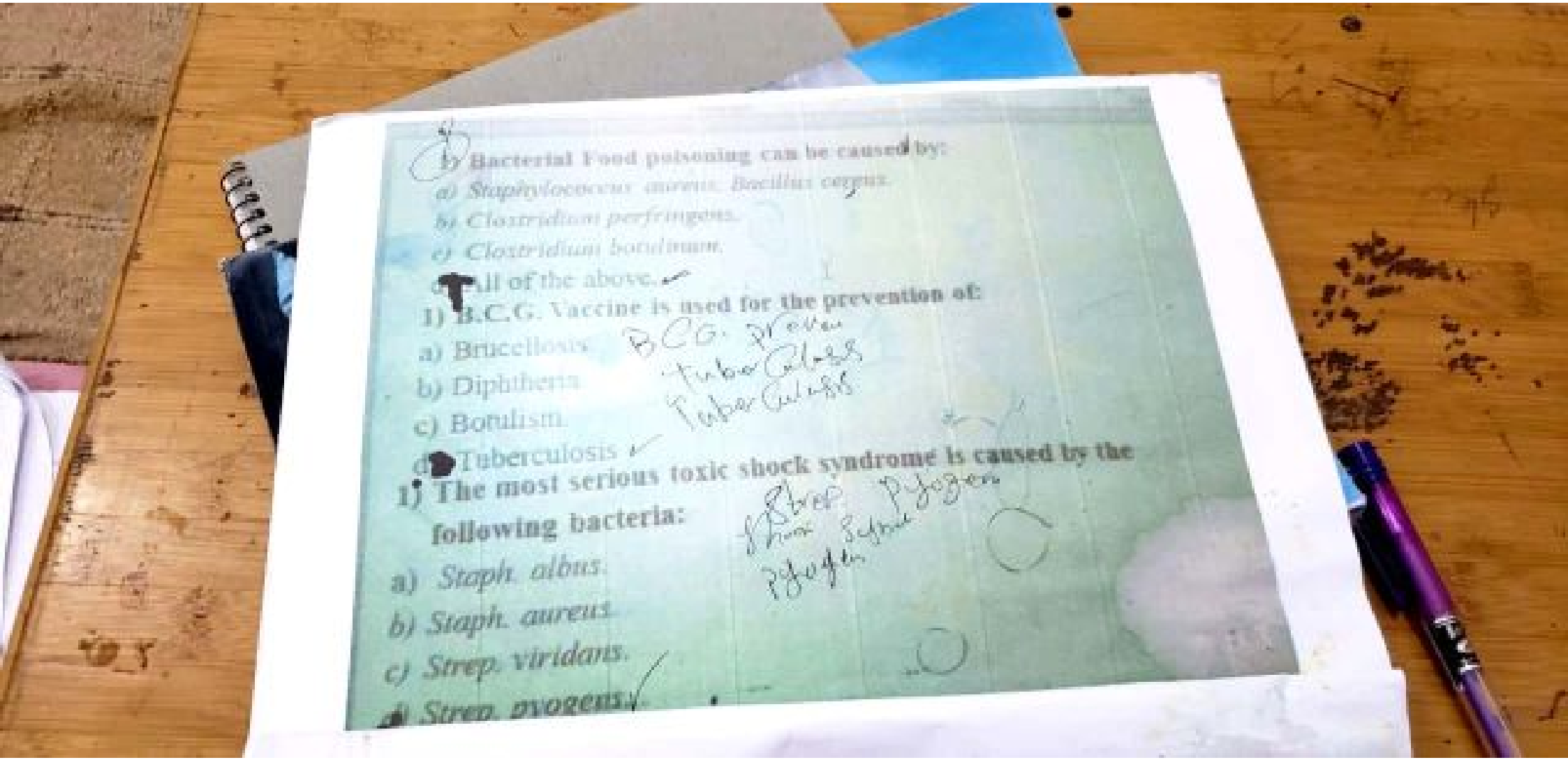

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

The following virus causes acute, highly contagious respiratory illness:

a) Influenza- C virus.
b) Influenza- B virus
c) Influenza- A virus.
d) All of the above.

Molecule unable to elicit immune response is called:

a) Antigen
b) Hapten
c) Immunogen
d) Allergen.

Immunological memory is a characteristic of both:

a) T cells and NK cells
b) B cells and dendritic cells
c) T cells and B cells
d) Macrophages and B cells.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Viral latent infection is:

a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.

b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.

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d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

1) Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:

a) Azole fungicides.

b) Echinocandins.

c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.

d) Polyenes.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

papillomavirus (HPV)

= it is most notable for it's involvement in cervical cancer. It is commonly found in the oral cavity.

- Common HPV associated lesions :-
① squamous papilloma
② verruca
③ Focal epithelial hyperplasia.
④ condyloma acuminatum.

= causes
① Abnormal proliferation of a squamous stratified epithelium
② Smoking.
③ Alcohol.

- Effect :-
benign warts → malignant injuries → oral cancer → carcinoma

= Treatment:
there is no specific treatment but can use :-
① antiviral drugs.
② Surgical excision.
③ Vaccine.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Republic of Yemen
Lebanese International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences
2nd Semester 2015-2016

الجمهورية اليمنية
الجامعة اللبنانية الدولية
كلية الطب و العلوم الصحية
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015-2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)
Allowed time: 1 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

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   c) Ascomycosis , Oomycosis and Mycetomycosis.
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   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) **The Clinical candidiasis is present as:**
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) **Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:**
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
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   d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

pathogenic bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transposons.
d) All the above

The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of Teichoic acid.
b) They contain pores made from proteins.
c) They contain significant amounts of lipopolysaccharides (LPS).
d) They contain murine

The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:

a) Psychrophilic
b) Thermophilic.
c) Mesophilic.
d) All the above

The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:

a) Transformation
b) Transduction
c) Conjugation

The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :

a) Mycoplasma
b) G positive bacteria
c) G negative bacteria

Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause :

a) Silent mutation
b) Missense mutation
c) Non sense mutation

Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:

a) Gram positive bacteria
b) Gram negative bacteria
C) All the above.
d) Non the above

Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:

a) Frame shift mutation
b) Point mutation
c) Silent mutation

The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Final Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)

I) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) The bacterial species that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on surfaces of the salivary pellicle is:
a) S. pneumoniae
b) S. agalactiae
c) S. mutans.
d) S. epidermidis

3) The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statements best describes the role of cell wall?
a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
b) They contain porins made from proteins.
c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
d) They contain peptidoglycan.

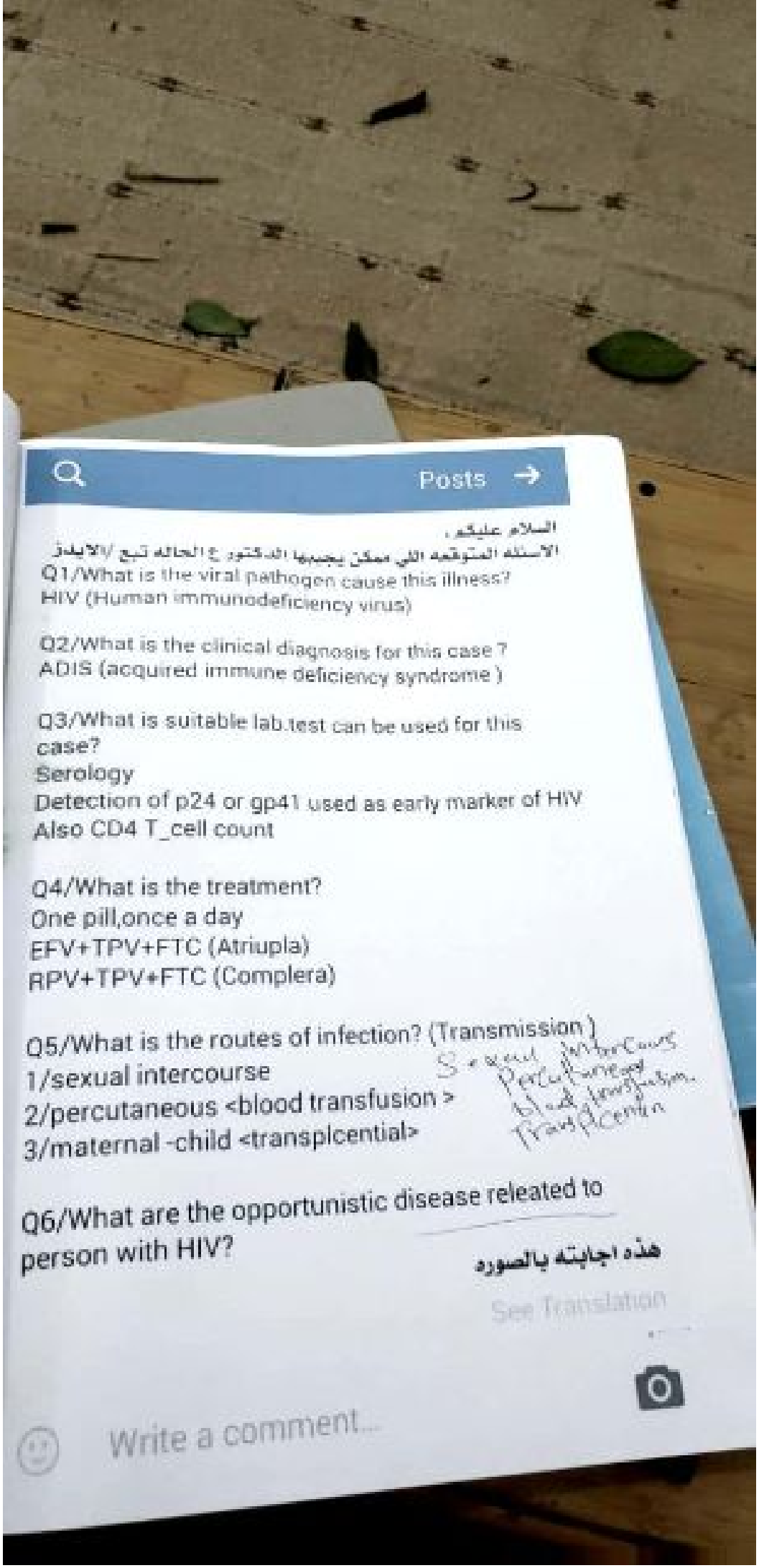
4) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:
a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and the vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in:
a) Lag phase b) Logarithmic phase c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

6) The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:
a) Antagonism b) Synergism c) Resistance. d) Mutation.

7) Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:
a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
c) All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Which viruses can cause human tumors:
a) HPV& EBV.
b) HHV-8 &HBV.
c) HCV & HHV-4.
d) All of the above.

1) Treatment of HIV patient is recommended when:
a) CD4 count below 200 cells/μL.
b) High viral load, rapidly falling CD4 count.
c) Patient is symptomatic &Hepatitis-C co-infection.
d) All of the above..

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

11) The following bacteria responsible for halitosis:

a) Fusobacterium

b) Lactobacillus

c) Viridans Streptococci

d) All of the above.

12) The first specie that takes place in the process of colonization of the oral cavity following birth is:

a) Lactobacillus specie

b) Streptococci mainly S. salivarius

c) Actinomyces specie

d) Prevotella sp., Fusobacterium sp

13) High-level disinfectants are used for:

a) Non-critical instruments and devices

b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments

c) Animate objectives

d) All of the above

14) Antiseptic & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on non or living tissues

b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues

c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant

d) None of the above

15) Lumpy jaw is caused by :

a) Actinomyces

b) Nocardia

c) Mycoplasma

d) Staphylococcus

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Which of the following is NOT an exclusion criterion for the classification/diagnosis of S.S?

1) History of head and neck radiation treatment
2) Hepatitis C infection, Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
3) Mucosa-associated lymphoreticular tissue (MALT) lymphoma.
4) None the above.

Receptors associated with innate immunity recognize microbes by detecting:

1) Complement proteins.
2) Pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPs).
3) Fc's. Ig.
4) None of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

-All the following cells regarded as Antigen presenting cells (APC's) EXCEPT:

a)Macrophages b) Dendritic cells

c)B-lymphocytes d) Erythrocytes.

The following cells are responsible for humoral immunity:

a) T cells b) B cells c) N.K. Cells. d) Macrophages

logical memory is a characteristic of both:

T cells and NK cells

B cells and dendritic cells

T cells and B cells

Macrophages and B cells.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Viral latent infection is:

a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.

b) The viral genome is outside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.

c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis &cell apoptosis.

d) None the above.

1) Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:

a) Azole Fungicides.

b) Echinocandins.

c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.

d) Polyenes.

- Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally:

a)HAV & HEV.

b)HBV & HCV.

c)HDV & HAV.

d)All of the above.

The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) T-lymphocyte.

b) B- lymphocyte

d) Macrophage.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is:

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at

a) 15-20 °C
b) 20-30 °C
c) 30-37 °C
d) 38-50 °C

Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:

a) Have a substance that inhibits the growth of some bacteria while allowing the growth of others.
b) Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies.
c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.
d) All the above.

The growth rate of bacteria during the maximum stationary phase of growth is:

a) Zero. b) Increasing c) Constant d) Decreasing

Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:

a) Water and energy sources/indicators
b) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents
c) Selective and reducing agents.
d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

EMIRATES

English (101) Mid-Semester Exam

For Medicine & Surgery Students L1

Student's Name .....

Answer ALL the questions:

1. Make word combinations, write the LETTERS ONLY in the blank:

1. get	...D...	A. salt
2. travel	...E...	B. worker
3. run	...A...	C. minor surgery
4. change	...F...	D. over
5. perform	...C...	E. sickness
6. social	...B...	F. dressings

2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. Her condition ..... (deteriorated/improved) and she died.

2. When did you last ..... (pass/bury) a period?

3. A ..... (dermatologist/paediatrician) specializes in diseases affecting children.

4. A nurse who looks after a ward is ..... (charge/district) nurse.

5. Patients unable to leave their homes are ..... (locums/housebound)

6. Which allied health professional could best help:

a young unmarried woman who has just had a baby..... (chiropodist/social worker)

7. Which hospital department would be best appropriate for:

a woman with a threatened abortion ..... (Gynaecology/Day Surgery Unit)

3. Complete the sentences:

The anatomical terms for "chest" is ..... and for "kneecap" is .....

The noun (person) for the verb "consult" is .....

4. Define the following terms using the back of the paper:

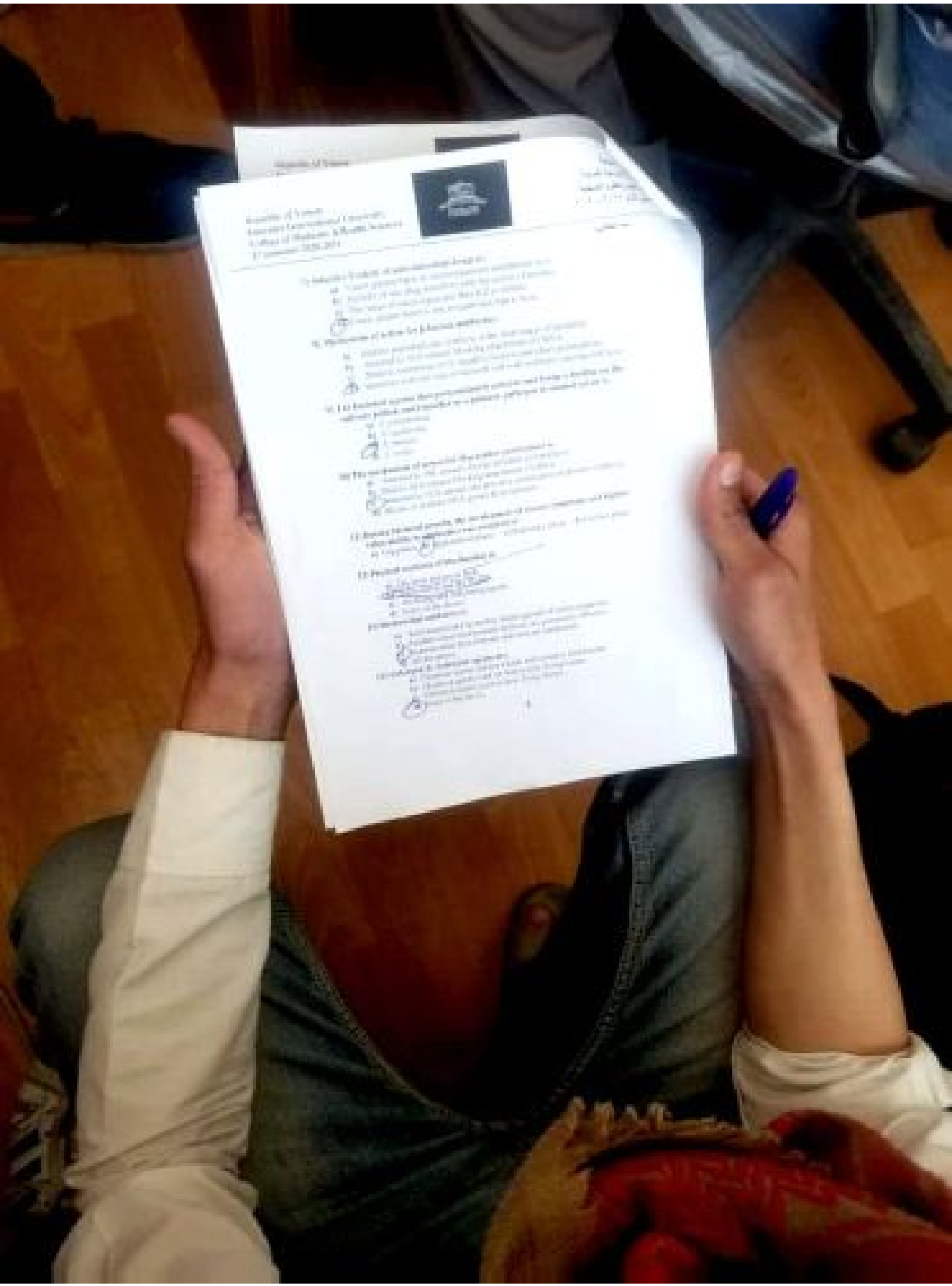
1. Social worker

2. Nurse manager

Best Wishes

Dr. Enab Al-Anbaki

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

Q4) Choice and answer only one (1) of the following: 25 marks

1) Clinical conditions of Oral Herpes-HSV-1.

2) Mechanisms of Anti-viral drugs.

* Drugs depend on cell penetration -- Inhibits
like Acyclovir HIV drug

* Drugs depend on uncoating -- Inhibits
- like anti M2 peptide (Amantadine)

* Drug depend on viral release --
- Oseltamivir
Protein inhibitors and interferon
like immunoglobulin

* Mechanism of anti-viral drugs are --
1- infections
2- immune system
3- Prevent penetration
4- Prevent DNA
5- Avoid stress

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
Dr. Abdulbast Al-Ghazali
Assistant Professor

20/25

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

...Medicine & Health Sciences
...dical Medicine
...ar 2015/2016

2015/2016

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following: [20 marks]:

1) Mechanism of Tolerance induction.
2) Bacterial Cells can damage host cells by three mechanisms.
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

- Direct dam...
- Toxin ...
- hyper sensitivity

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
(Dr/ Abdulrazik Al-Ghoul)
Assistant Professor

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

EMIRATES

English (101) Mid-Semester Exam

For Pharma Students L1

Student's Name ..Lina's Medi... ..... ٢٠٢٠

Answer **ALL** the questions:

1. Make word combinations, write the LETTER ONLY in the blank:

1. feel	...E...	A. sutures
2. poor	...Health.D	B. list
3. on	F...Sutures.	C. lens
4. remove	...sut...A.	D. health
5. contact	...C...	E. sick
6. waiting	...B...	F. duty

2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. He ..... (relapsed/recovered) and was allowed to go home from hospital.
2. Do you have any pain when you ..... (pass/have) stools?
3. A ..... (paediatrician/cardiologist) specializes in diseases of the heart.
4. Someone who specializes in delivering babies is a ..... (health visitor/midwife)
5. A ..... (locum/housebound) is someone who takes the place of the absent GP.
6. Which allied health professional could best help:

Someone who needs glasses ..... (chiropodist/optician)

7. Which hospital department would be best appropriate for:

A man with a foreign body in his eye ..... (Gynaecology/A&E Unit)

3. Complete the sentences:

1. The anatomical terms for "hip" is ....Coxa..... and for "elbow" is Cubitalfossa.....
2. The noun (person) for the verb "specialize" is ...Specialists.....

4. Define the following terms using the back of the paper:

1. Physiotherapist
2. Charge nurse

Best Wishes

Dr. Erhab Al-Arhabi

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Republic of Yemen
Lebanese International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences
2nd Semester 2015-2016

الجمهورية اليمنية
الجامعة اللبنانية الدولية
كلية الطب و العلوم الصحية
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015-2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY 2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)
Allowed time: 1 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions [45 marks]:

1) The Clinical candidiasis is present as:
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycosis , Oomycosis and Mycetomycosis.
   d) None of the above.

3) Viral latent infection is:
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The Viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis.
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

4) Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:
   a) Azole Fungicides.
   b) Echinocandins.
   c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.
   d) Polyenes.

5) Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

stopping the release of mature virions from the host cell (herpes complex virus)

19) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the Stratum corneum caused by :
a) Malassezia complex
b) Dermatophytes
c) Coccidioides immitis
d) Pneumocystis Carinii

20) Treatment of HIV patient is recommended when :
a) CD4 count below 200 cells/ul
b) High viral load, rapidly falling CD4 count
c) patient is symptomatic & Hepatitis-C Co-infection
d) all of the above

21) A 28-years-old woman has recurrent genital herpes. Which of the following statements about genital herpes infections is true ?
a) Reactivation of latent HSV during pregnancy puts no threat to the newborn
b) They cannot be transmitted in the absence of apparent lesions
c) Recurrent episodes due to reactivation of latent HSV-1
d) They can be caused by herpes simplex-2 (HSV-2)

22) 36 years old male patient has an abscess with a stylin...

23) Viral infections can be diagnosed by :-
a) Immunological methods
b) Isolation methods
c) direct detection
d) All of the above

24) The virion is :-
a) A complete virus particle
b) viral Nucleic acid
c) viral capsid
d) Viral Envelop

Parvoviridae } DNA
Retroviridae

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Republic of Yemen
Emirates International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences
2nd Semester 2015-2016

الجمهورية اليمنية
الجامعة الإماراتية الدولية
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015-2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)
Allowed time: 1 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) The Clinical candidiasis is present as:
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycosis , Oomycosis and Mycomycosis.
   d) None of the above.

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   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
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   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis.
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

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   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:**

a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.

b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.

c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.

d) None of the above.

1) The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:

a) Capsid

b) Nucleic acid type

c) Envelop

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

- Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally:

a)HAV & HEV

b)HBV & HCV

c)HDV & HAV

d)All of the above.

The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+ T-helper 1lymphocyte

b) CD4+ T-helper 2 lymphocyte

c) B- lymphocyte

d) Macrophage

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
قسم طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب: (تسعة) نحو عبدالوهاب عطادي

92
103

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) Allowed time: 2 hrs

18/25

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (30 marks):

1) **The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:**
   a) Capsid.
   b) Nucleic acid type
   c) Envelop
   (d) All the above.

2) **The virion is:**
   (a) A complete virus particle.
   b) Virus Nucleic acid.
   c) Viral Capsid.
   d) Viral Envelop.

3) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   (b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

4) **Viral latent infection is:**
   (a) Transformation of infected cells to maligeant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

5) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   (d) All of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

E-Surprise
EQA

[15] Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:
a) CMV and commonly Rubella
b) HBV and Enteroviruses
c) HCV and Commonly HIV
d) All of the above

[16] Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis (CMC) is due to:
a) defects related to cell-mediated immunity
b) defects related to B-cell-mediated immunity
c) defects related to complement protein deficiency
d) all of the above

[15] Rhinocerebral syndrome is caused by:
a) Zygomycetes b) Aspergillus
c) Oomycetes d) Ascomycetes

[16] An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from his skin lesion?
a) Chromomycosis b) Dermatophytosis
c) Phaeohyphomycosis d) Sporotrichosis

[17] Risk factors for opportunistic mycoses are:
a) Advanced age and malnutrition
b) Diabetic individuals
c) Immunocompromised people
d) all of the above

[18] Which of viruses can cause human tumors:
a) HPV & EBV
b) HHV & HBV
c) HCV & HHV-4
d) all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

[1] Viral latent infection is :

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[2] Inhibit Ergosteral biosynthesis - affect cell membranes of fungal cell :

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b) Echinocandins
c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines
d) Polyenes

[3] Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally :

a) HAV & HEV
b) HBV & HCV
c) HDV & HAV
d) All of the above

[4] The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following :

a) CD4 + T-helper 1 lymphocyte
b) CD4 + T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage

[5] Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by :

a) Microsporum - Trichophyton and Epidermophyton
b) Histoplasma capsulatum Blastomyces dermatitis
c) Ascomycetes Oomycetes and Myxomycetes
D) None of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Clinical Forms of Oropharyngeal Candidiasis are:

a) Erythematous & Pseudomembranous form

b) Angular cheilitis and Ulcerative

c) Hyperplastic candidiasis

d) All of the above

1) The following diseases are Opportunistic Mycoses EXCEPT:

a) Candidiasis and Aspergillosis

b) Cryptococcosis and Zygomycosis

c) Jock Itch and athlete's foot

d) None of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:
a. Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
b. Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c. Bind to 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
d. Blocks DNA gyrase.

2) Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules, Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls.
a. They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
b. They contain porin made from protein.
c. The antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
d. They have a peptidoglycan.

3) Molecule unable to elicit immune response is called:
a) Antigen b) Hapten c) Immunogen d) Allergen

4) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:
a. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte
b. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte
c. B lymphocyte
d. Macrophage

5) Immunological memory is a characteristic of both:
a. T cells and NK cells
b. B cells and dendritic cells
c. T cells and B cells
d. Macrophages and B cells.

6) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries (T)

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

III) How Bacterial Cells Damage Host Cells

Three mechanisms:

1) Direct Damage
2) Toxins*
3) Hypersensitivity Reactions

* Most bacterial damage is carried out by toxins.

1) Direct Damage:

- Some bacteria can **induce cells to engulf them** (*E. coli, Shigella, Salmonella,* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*).
- Microbial **metabolism and multiplication** kills host cells.
- Other microbes enter the cell by excreting enzymes or through their own motility.

2) Toxin Production:

- **Toxins:** Poisonous substances produced by microbes.
- Frequently toxins are the main pathogenic factor.
- **Toxigenicity:** Ability of a microbe to produce toxins.
- **Toxemia:** Presence of microbial toxins in the blood.
- **Toxin effects:** May include fever, cardiovascular problems, diarrhea, shock, destruction of red blood cells and blood vessels, and nervous system disruptions.
- 220 known bacterial toxins, 40% damage Eukaryotic cell membranes.
- **Two types of toxins:**
  1) **Exotoxins**
  2) **Endotoxins**

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:

a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton

b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatitis.

c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.

d) None of the above.

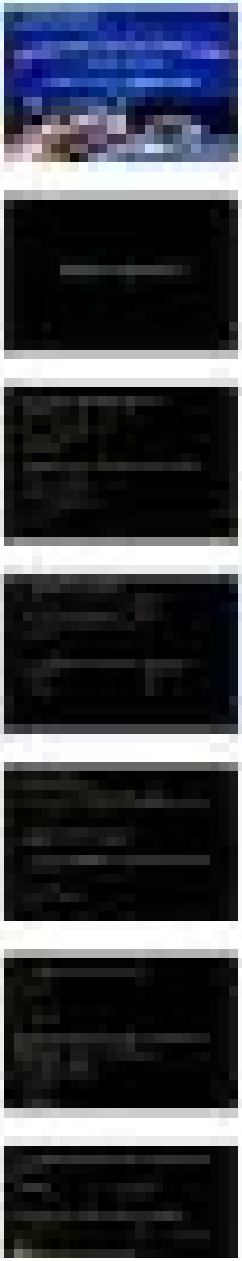
1) The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:

a) Capsid

b) Nucleic acid type

c) Envelop

d) All the above.



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